

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 113.

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Intimations.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR THE WET SEASON.

LOCK-RIB UMBRELLAS.

AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS.

TWEED RAIN COATS.

INDIA RUBBER RAIN COATS.

ANTIPLUVIAN SUITS.

SOU. WESTERS.

INDIA RUBBER BOOTS.

INDIA RUBBER SHEETING.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1882.

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Insurances.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP £200,000
PAID UP RESERVE FUND £50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882.

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THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

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RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

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NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

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LE CERCLE TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP 3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

[4]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) £12,420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE £12,230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND £12,230,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882, £12,940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq., A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882.

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CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED, 1805.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1882.

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THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882.

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Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEES to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 6th day of June, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises, the following

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

Situate at Seiyungpoon, namely,—

INLAND LOTS Nos. 631 and 680 containing

respectively 15,750 square feet and 7,875

square feet, and having erected thereon

FORTY-TWO HOUSES known as Nos. 74,

76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92 and 94,

Second Street, Nos. 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101,

103, 105, 107, 109 and 111, Third Street, and

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16,

17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, Sheung Fung Li

Lane, held for the respective terms of 999

years and 999 years, at the respective Crown

Rents of \$138.84 and \$69.42. Monthly rental

about \$165.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,

Supreme Court House,

Solicitors for the Mortgagees,

or to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

33, Wellington Street.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1882.

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Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "JAPAN,"

Captain T. S. Gardner, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are

hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on board after the 10th instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that any claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 12th instant.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1882.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON.

THE British Bark "BELTED WILL,"

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their

Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediately delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Delivery of Gunpowder and other Explosives must be taken at once.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882.

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OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "GAELIC,"

from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, JR.,
Agent.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE British Bark

"COREA,"

from London, Consignees of Cargo by the above named Vessel are requested to send in their

Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1882.

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Intimations.

BOARD AND LODGING

AT \$26.00 PER MONTH, INCLUDING ATTENDANCE,

OR \$16.00 PER MONTH.

FOR BOARD ONLY.

Apply to the

MANAGER, WANCHAI CLUB

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882.

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W A H L O O N G,

ESTABLISHED 1865.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER.

DEALER IN

PONGEE Silk Dresses, Cape Shawls, Gauzes,

Ivory, and Lacquered Ware, Matting, &c., &c.

Porcelain, Fans, Curios, Biscuits, Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers,

always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality guaranteed.

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882.

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HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881.

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Intimations.

SALE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING

EX "GLENFINLAS."

NUNS VEILINGS AND BEIGES.

COLORS AND BLACK FRENCH DAMASSES.

PLAIN AND FANCY GRENADINES.

BLACK AND COLORED SPANISH NETS.

WHITE LLAMAS AND ALPACCAS.

FOR WASHING DRESSES.

POMPADOURS IN GREAT VARIETY.

CHECKED AND STRIPED ZEPHYR MATERIALS.

NEW DESIGNS IN FRENCH PERCALES.

PLAIN COLORED SATENS FOR TRIMMING, &c.

A LARGE VARIETY OF SILVER AND BRONZE DRESS LAWNS.

TENNIS BALLS, &c., &c.

We have also received from Swatow: a consignment of White and Brown Grass Cloths, for Ladies Dresses. A Liberal Discount for Cash.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

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ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE AND CHOICE VARIETY OF NEW GOODS

DIRECT FROM PARIS PER S. S. "PENHO,"

COMPRISING—

THE MOST RECENT STYLE OF FASHION IN

LACE FICHUS, PELERINES, AND COLLARETTES.

WHITE, CREAM, AND BLACK LACES,

ALSO NEW COLOURS IN LACES.

BLACK AND WHITE BEADED LACES,

SUNSHADES, UMBRELLAS,

COSTUMES AND TRIMMINGS.

FANCY MILLINERY GOODS

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

FLOWERS

ALSO

A FEW SPECIAL NOVELTIES IN PARIS CLOCKS.

THE NEW NETTED UNDERSHIRTS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

BOTH IN SILK AND COTTON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMENS HEM STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS.

GENTLEMENS HOSIERY, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SOLITAIRE, AND STUDS.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

ROSE AND COMPANY,

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1882.

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KELLY & WALSH

THE

AUTOPHONE.

THE AUTOPHONE is a wonderful little instrument, which, while it weighs less than three pounds, has the lungs of a full sized parlor organ, and executes its music with absolute precision and perfect effect.

It has twenty-two reeds, plays in three keys, and all the parts of most difficult music.

It is the invention of H. B. Horton, who was also the inventor of the first organettes, and this last effort is the result of years of constant attention to the study of this kind of instrument, and in simplicity, accuracy, volume of tone and compactness, is the acme of mechanical and artistic success.

On it, a child can correctly play, without instruction, any of its Music, which at present consists of over 300 selections from Hymns, Oratorios, Operas, Valtzes, Polkas, Marches, Popular Songs, etc. It is best adapted to the kind of Music which suits an organ, best, in which chords predominate, but also has wonderful power in executing very lively pieces.

It is entirely well adapted for country churches, Sunday schools, the family circle, and also for dancing.

For use in seranading it is perfect, as it can be carried under the arm.

The Music is compact and far cheaper than that which is made for any organette.

THE AUTOPHONE

Is like every other good thing, the longer you have it, the better you like it, and as new music is being published every week, it has an endless fund of amusement in it.

PRICE INCLUDING FIVE PIECES OF MUSIC—\$7.50.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

[1]

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "SAGHALIEN."

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING—

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes,

Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk

Hose, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies Elegantly Trimmed Parisian Straw Hats and Bonnets, Children's and Babies' Hats and Caps, in Great Variety.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer

Tweed in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Oriza's and Penard's Perfumery in Great Variety, Elegant 3 Sides French Mirrors,

Vienna Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums,

Needle Cases, Needles, Ladies Work Boxes, &c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,
48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, April 3rd, 1882.

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Intimations.

WILLIAM DOLAN

SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,

22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,

MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN

OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,

CORK JACKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882.

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CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND

CLOCK-MAKERS,

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND

OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

SOLE AGENTS

for Louis Audemans' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Volghinder and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.

No. 28, Queen's-road Central.

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For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JUST LANDED EX "BENGLOE."

THE USUAL STOCK OF OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS OF PORT WINE.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,

AND
Manufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS,
viz:
SODA, TONIC, SABSAPARILLA, AND
POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE, AND
PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI.

CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON.
THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1882.

It has been wisely and truly said that constant efforts cannot fail to produce success in the long run, just as the continual dropping of water in the course of time hollows out the stone. We have therefore the fullest confidence that our endeavors to remedy public abuses, although they may possibly be obstructed and opposed for interested motives in every possible way, will by dint of perseverance, eventually succeed. We will return to the charge again and again, in every case where we consider reforms in the public interest are needed, until our aims have been achieved.

A short time ago we deemed it to be our duty to direct attention to the most unsatisfactory condition of the fire extinguishing arrangements at the City Hall. This question is one of great public importance, besides specially affecting such bodies as the Committee of the City Hall, and the Insurance Companies of Hongkong, and, as in our previous article we disclosed the existence of a condition of affairs discreditable to all concerned, we imagined that steps would have been taken long ere this to remedy the grievance. All that we stated was strictly true; the fire arrangements of the principal public building in the Colony are a disgrace to the Government, who are supposed to see that such matters are properly attended to, and we have a right to demand that this unsatisfactory state of things be no longer allowed to exist. In making this renewed appeal we feel assured that we have with us the hearty sympathies of the entire community. When the City Hall was built, a full complement of fire extinguishing apparatus was provided; but by some means or other various articles have gone amissing until, scarcely anything remains. It is notorious that there is only one tap in the building from which water can be drawn to be of the slightest use in case of need, all the others having, for lack of being properly attended to, got out of order.

Doubtless we shall hear from those who know no better that there is no danger of a fire in the City Hall; that there never has been a fire, and no reason to suppose there ever will be. Arguments of this nature are truly deplorable. The actual danger of fire in a theatre is only known to those who have been behind the scenes during a performance. In well managed theatres at home, even with the most careful and experienced management, fires frequently occur, often times with most disastrous results. How much more likely

are we, therefore, to have a fire in the City Hall, where there is no management worthy of the name, nothing in the shape of experience, and actually no fire extinguishing apparatus to be ready for any emergency! The following paragraphs which appear in a London contemporary on the subject of fires in places of amusement will be perused with interest:—

"Fires in Theatres!" "A Theatre Burnt Down!" "Another Theatre Destroyed!" These lines have been conspicuous on the newspaper bill boards during the past week. The Temple Opera House, Bolton, formerly occupied by Mr. J. P. Weston, and since Christmas by Mr. CHARLES MAJILTON, was completely consumed very early last Sunday morning. On the previous evening Mr. CHARLES DORNTON's company had appeared in "Two Orphans." Nothing was left standing when the fire had been at work for half an hour but the bare walls. The cause of the disaster, as usual, is unknown. No lives were lost, but the damage is estimated at between two and three thousand pounds, which is not covered by insurance.

"A telegram from Berlin on Monday announced that during the performance of "ROBERT BERTRAM," on Sunday night, at the theatre at Schwerin—that looks very much like swearin', doesn't it?—a fire broke out in the costume-room. Fortunately, there was no confusion, the public being informed of the outbreak in time to make their escape, and the Grand Duke addressing some reassuring words to those present. I am hoping now that our London managers will recognise the necessity of ordering a supply of Grand Dukes without delay."

"Just to show that fire alarms and panics are not confined to the wicked people who go to theatres, it may be well to state that while a religious service was being held the other night at a mission-hall in Somers Town, somebody fancied he could sniff something burning, and gave an alarm. The good people left off praying, and attempted a rush helter-skelter from the building. It was a case of "sauve qui peut;" for your over-righteous people, I have remarked, are an awfully selfish and cowardly lot. When the alarm had subsided, it was found that two women and a child had been severely injured. Doubtless they had been knocked over and trampled on by some muscular Christians, who, having been very generous in their offers to save the souls of others, thought only of their own when it became a question of saving bodies."

"On Monday Mr. DIXON-HARTLAND, in the House of Commons, was to the front again, agitating this most important question concerning the safety of the multitude of theatregoers. He moved a resolution to the effect that a Select Committee should be appointed to investigate the state of the exits at the various theatres, and the appliances that exist for the prevention or extinction of fires in theatres and music-halls, and to report the result of their investigations and recommendations thereon. He had found that in London alone there are 472 places of amusement, capable of holding 302,000 persons, and he had found, too, that in the control of these there was quite a confusing conflict of jurisdiction—the Crown, the Lord Chamberlain, the Board of Works, the magistrates of Middlesex, Surrey, and the City, and the Home Secretary were all on the job, and he considered it, as you and I consider it, perfectly scandalous that the law should be in such a state that the authorities themselves are almost unaware what their powers are, and can be pitted against each other by those whose interests are affected. From a personal inspection of London theatres he was able to declare that many of them, in case of fire, would prove perfect death traps."

"As might have been expected, the Home Secretary considered the motion of the hon. gentleman altogether unnecessary. The Board of Works possesses plenty of power if it likes to exercise it, and he thought the responsibility might well be left with it."

"Sir SELWYN-IBERTSON hit the right nail on the head when he pointed out that the extra exits at certain theatres were all right and proper when the Lord Chamberlain's inspection was made, but directly afterwards were all wrong and improper. He took up my argument, and insisted that what was wanted is a more rigorous and systematic inspection, made without notice, and afterwards published in reports. Mr. MACFARLANE alluded to the dangerous custom of placing chairs in gangways on crowded nights, and stated what I have stated repeatedly, that, in spite of the Lord Chamberlain's instructions, the system is still pursued in certain theatres. This fact proved laxity on the part of the officials. I shall support Mr. MACFARLANE's remarks by saying that only a week ago I was present at a morning performance at a popular West-end theatre, and saw chairs carried into the stalls and placed in the gangways. Mr. MACFARLANE admitted that it would be hard on lessees who are not proprietors to have to spend a lot of money on structural altera-

tions, and he thought, as I think, that in such cases the owner should be made the responsible person. In the end, Dixon-Hartland withdrew his motion, but threatened to bring it forward again if no steps are taken in the matter by the Board of Works."

"A story is going the round to the effect that a playbill dropped recently from the gallery of one of the Copenhagen theatres took fire from a gas-jet in its fall, and, alighting on a lady's head, burned off her bonnet and nearly all her hair before it was extinguished. There are some people who will look upon this as the comic side of "fires in theatres."

It is quite true—so far as our City Hall is concerned—that a fire engine is always stationed outside the building during performance nights. It is also quite true that, if a fire got hold of the wings, or scenery, this engine could not be brought into immediate use, in time to save the interior of the building. Any person who has a knowledge of the work carried on behind the scenes of a theatre during a performance; who has any acquaintance with the constant moving of the wings, shifting the scenes, &c., &c.,—which are of a most inflammable nature—and who knows of the vast number of lights used in various positions on the stage, can appreciate and understand the exact amount of risks of fire which have to be run in theatres, and of the absolute necessity which exists for every place of public entertainment being provided with a fire extinguishing apparatus of the most complete and perfect description. As we previously stated the City Hall possesses ample resources for extinguishing fires, were such resources properly utilised. The building is situated on a much lower level than the Pok-foo-lum Reservoir, so that the pressure of water at command must be very great. The judicious expenditure of a few hundred dollars would effect all that is required, in providing, nozzles, hose, &c., and in placing the whole of the apparatus in working order. As it would appear to be nobody's business to attend to the City Hall, we trust that His Excellency the Administrator will take it upon himself to act as he may deem necessary to provide for the protection of public property and the safety of the community. By appointing some qualified officer to report upon the present state of affairs, H.E. can satisfy himself that reform is urgently needed, and then he can insist on all proper provisions for the public safety being carried out without delay.

TELEGRAMS.

Reuter wires from London, under date of Saturday last, that the Egyptian troops are constructing earthworks at Alexandria, also that the British and French gunboats are guarding the ends of the Suez Canal.

The Sultan has declared to the French Ambassador that the proposed Conference is unnecessary, as he is sending a Turkish Commissioner to Egypt.

General Garibaldi is dead.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WE read that on the 24th ulto. twelve cases of cholera occurred at Yokohama, of which eleven resulted fatally.

TAI AI, for being in unlawful possession of a spar, valued at five cents, was sent to gaol for seven days, hard labor being added.

LEONG AKI, for being in possession of a pair of crane trousers which he could not satisfactorily account for, was sent to gaol for six weeks' hard labor.

WE are informed by the Agent of the P. M. S. S. Co., that the City of Peking with the incoming American mail, will leave Yokohama for this port on the 7th inst.

WE learn that the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company's new steamer *Honani*, left Glasgow for this port on Saturday afternoon. She may be expected to arrive about the middle of July.

THE Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru* came out of the Cosmopolitan Dock this morning, the British steamer *Ganges* taking the vacant dock. The steamship *Senary* undocked at Kowloon early this morning.

TAM AVUT, for disorderly conduct and throwing a piece of wood at P. C. 221 who remonstrated with him for his unseemly conduct, was treated to a couple of days' free board and lodging in Hayward's Hotel.

THE *Yomiuri Shimbun* says that, under Government sanction, a Stock Exchange at Yoro-bashi, Tokyo, will be opened on the 1st proximo under the same regulations as those which control the Yokohama Bourse.

WE note in an Indian paper that Ensign Simons, who lately made an attempt on the life of one of his brother officers in the fort of Aguada, Goa, has been found guilty by a court-martial, and sentenced to transportation for life.

CHUN AMUN, a mendicant, who has twice been sent to his native place at the expense of the Government, was up before the magistrate this morning for the old offence, begging in the streets. Three months' hard labor as a rogue and vagabond may have the effect of keeping Chun Amun in his native place when he again has the good fortune to get there.

AN Emergency Meeting of United Royal Arch Chapter No. 1341 will be held in Freemason's Hall, Zetland Street, to-morrow the 6th inst. at 8 p.m. precisely.

It is notified in Saturday's *Gazette* that, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the Vice-Admiralty Court Act, 1863, Mr. Edward James Ackroyd has been appointed to act as Registrar of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Hongkong.

ABOUT a score of the no light or pass division were up before the Magistrate this morning, the usual fifty cents being imposed on each of them. Sundry hawkers were also put through for nominal amounts for hawking outside the markets.

FOR throwing rubbish into the harbour on the 4th inst., Leung Asing, a bricklayer, was mulcted in the sum of two dollars. Cheung Aning, for a similar offence to the above, was sent to gaol for seven days, being unable or unwilling to pay the fine of two dollars which was imposed.

THE *Fiji Shimbun* states that, as was formerly reported, England, France and Russia, with a view to compel the Korean Government to enter into a treaty with them, one way or another, have already sent three English, one French and two Russian men-of-war to Nagasaki, and that the necessary preparations for an armed demonstration against the peninsula are now being made.

THE Inspector-General of Prisons in the North-West Provinces and Oudh expresses his belief in his annual report for 1881, that cholera is powerless to spread in jails in the face of good general sanitation. During the period from 1861 to 1879, out of an average jail population of 21,950, there were 1,184 deaths from cholera recorded. During the next ten years from 1871 to 1880, there were only 299 deaths, and during last year only two deaths occurred.

ACCORDING to the *Hochi Shimbun*, there has been an extraordinary press of business in the Board of Metropolitan Police for the past few days. Heads of different police stations meet there after office hours, holding secret conferences even up to ten o'clock at night. The paper adds that a rumour is abroad to the effect that these conferences are connected with the fact that, of late, swarms of bad characters have recently made Tokyo their headquarters.

AN Indian paper says—A Mahomedan was lately arrested at Tungehoo, in China, for manufacturing coins out of broken copper. The practice is said not to be uncommon one; and although every now and then a panic occurs regarding the "small, dirty, ragged money," it soon dies away, and the small cash gradually comes again to the surface. In the present instance the false coin was smuggled into Peking in bags of flour and legs of mutton. The enterprising forger made a profit of less than 24 dollars, and lost his head in consequence.

THE Chinese Government, says the *Indian Daily News*, has recently passed an order affecting maritime ports, which it is thought will give immense satisfaction, and be universally obeyed. It has decreed that local authorities and guilds shall be free from the demand for war-junks, which has hitherto been made every three years. The remission is rather a sign of an enlightened administration than of generosity, for after the junks had been built and sent to their destination, they were never again moved; but were left to rot and to be dismantled until they had ceased to exist.

SNAKE stories, observes the *Higo News*, appear occasionally in the Japanese papers which denote a tendency on the part of the authors to trespass upon a domain American journalists are generally supposed to have made peculiarly their own. One of the latest "yarns" is given in a recent issue of the leading liberal paper of Osaka, which announces that "a serpent 150 feet long and 5 feet in circumference has been caught in Kiso. This fine specimen will be exhibited on and for some time after the 1st of next month at Senichimaya, Osaka. It is said that the serpent devours 50 rats every day." Here is a golden opportunity for the enterprising Chiarini, which on no account should be missed.

LAND asks:—"How many people are there who know that the Pope is a farmer? Such is the fact, however, and there is reason to believe that his Holiness makes a very good thing of it. Leo XIII. 'goes in,' however, neither for the growing of cereals nor the raising of stock, but for the breeding of fish. The lagoons of Comaccio are thus turned to profitable use. Eels are the staple, and several tons of eels are sent from the lagoons every Lent. The fish come up in immense shoals from the Adriatic, and are fed in the lagoons on other fish provided for them, until they are nicely fattened, when they are killed, and cooked in a vast kitchen. The labourers on these water-farms dwell in barracks built on an island. This is yet another instance of the strange use to which land may be put."

A MEETING of engineers interested in the newly formed Engineer's Institute was held on Saturday evening at the Hongkong Hotel, about thirty members of the profession being in attendance. Rules which had been prepared by the provisional Committee, after a few minor alterations, were adopted, a vote of thanks being passed to the provisional Committee and Mr. Rebbeck for their labours in connection with the same. It was stated that suitable premises had been obtained, the committee having secured the billiard room of the old Hotel de l'Univers, which is a large roomy apartment and very centrally situated. The following gentlemen form the board of management:—President, Mr. John Inglis; vice-president, Mr. Andrew Johnston; Secretary, Mr. J. K. Rebbeck; Treasurer, Mr. G. Fenwick; Librarian, Mr. T. Glass; Committee: Messrs. G. F. Pinker, Wm. Ramsay, Thomas Kerr, Arthur Wagner, and J. Denison. From our personal knowledge of the energy and tact possessed by the various members of the committee, we are very confident that the Hongkong Engineer's Institute will be a great success, and will supply a long felt want in this Colony. We wish them every success in their very laudable undertaking.

WE observe from Japan papers that the Korean officials who are temporarily deprived of their office, for imprudence in connection with the late outrage on Japanese subjects, have since been tried on a charge of encouraging the outrage, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

WE note from Japan that the manufacture of Murata rifles is being pushed forward with all speed at the Tokio arsenal, 100,000 being required. This looks as if the Japanese are desirous of being ready for any emergency which may present itself in these unsettled times.

THE annual report of the Colonial Surgeon for the year 1881, appears in Saturday's *Government Gazette*. Dr. Ayres has evidently bestowed a great deal of care in the compilation of this official record of the working of his department, but the report is far too lengthy, and not of sufficient general interest to warrant its reproduction in our columns. We shall deal with several of the matters touched upon by the Colonial Surgeon at an early date.

ACCORDING to the *Indian Daily News*, Hongkong is said to be reaping its fair share of the wave of prosperity which is now passing over the commercial world. At present the ship-building yards at home are so well supplied with orders that they find great difficulty in completing them within reasonable time, and at the same time freights are high, and shipowners are reaping good profits. At Hongkong the arrivals last year were 333 more than those in 1880, representing a tonnage of 317,692.

JOHN CULLIN of Liverpool, a seaman of the American ship *Kate Donovan*, in a semi state of drunk, was fighting and kicking up a general row in the Queen's Road when P.C. 78, William Beckett came on the scene and walked him off to the Police Station. Cullin had nothing to say for his bad behaviour except that his ship was going away to-morrow. Captain Thomsett imposed a sentence of seven days' hard labor, and ordered defendant to be placed on board his ship before her departure.

A CAVALRY accident, extraordinary is reported from Saumur. A soldier was thrown at a leap. His horse charged madly a whole squadron, and with such effect that sixteen men out of twenty-five were pitched out of their saddles. Four were seriously hurt. One remained insensible for five hours, and another was so badly wounded in the head as to be now almost a maniac. We should think such a case of one loose horse playing at ninepins with such a body of mounted men must be unparalleled in the annals of drill.

A VERY large audience assembled at Chiarini's Circus on Saturday night, nearly the whole of the seats in the immense pavilion being occupied. The Chinese in the back seats could be numbered by thousands, the whole circuit being closely packed from top to bottom. The entertainment was in every respect a most satisfactory one, the performers accomplishing their various tasks in first rate style. Owing to the postponement of the *Achilles* for Shanghai, a farewell performance will be given this evening, when in addition to many other attractions, three new artists just arrived from Hengler's Circus, Liverpool, will make their first appearance.

THE other day, says a Calcutta journal, the China papers brought to notice the report made against the Kaiping Coal Mines by some of the mandarins. These men represented that, in consequence of the mines, the Earth Dragon suffered severely, and the soul of the Dowager Empress was disturbed by these sufferings. It is now reported that a large sum of money has been sent to the censors, and that the result will probably be that this *douceur* will effectually cure the disturbance which so upset the Earth Dragon. It may be also mentioned that a strong party were found to advocate the immense advantages China would derive from being able to make herself independent of other nations in the matter of the supply of coal.

JOSEPH NEUTRAL, of Austria, a seaman of the British steamer *Triumph* was charged with being drunk and refusing to pay 'ricksha hire. Defendant said he engaged a 'ricksha to take him to the water side as he wanted to go on board his ship, but the coolies took him to the Sailor's Home; when he got into the 'ricksha he had two one dollar notes in his left hand coat pocket and some silver in his vest pocket which he took flight by the time he got to the Sailor's Home. He was not drunk, but had been having several glasses of gin, and remembered the hind coolie putting his hand on him on the journey down. Inspector Thompson stated that defendant was not incapable when brought to the station, being able to speak and walk; defendant told him that three dollars had been taken from his person. There were no dollars on the 'ricksha, coolies who brought him to the station. Defendant was ordered to pay twenty cents to the 'ricksha coolies.

FAN AON, a 'ricksha coolie was engaged on Saturday by a fellow countryman to take him round while he did some shopping. Cheung Chin, the complainant, got out of the wheelbarrow and went into a money changer's to do some pigdin, leaving a pair of new silk shoes in the 'ricksha. When he had finished his business with the money changer he returned to the street, but was unable to find the obstructionist or the shoes. Cheung Chin would appear to be up to the dodges of his country folks as he took the precaution to take the number of the wheelbarrow man who had served him such a nasty trick, and promptly lodged a complaint at the Police Station. Defendant's security being brought up, he produced the jinricksha man and remarked that he thought there was something strange about his conduct as the 'ricksha was brought home that day about noon, the usual custom being to bring the barrow home about six p.m. Defendant having been placed in a cell amongst seven other coolies was at once picked out by complainant. The Magistrate, being satisfied that it was a clear case of 'ricksha coolie number 616, having annexed the boots, sent him to gaol for three months with hard labor.

THE Tientsin correspondent of the Shanghai *Mercury* writes under date May 27th as follows:—The United States Treaty with Corea was signed on the 22nd at a town ten miles below Seoul, as the *Suwarra* could not proceed further. H.E. Li Hung-chang is to leave per *Pantah*.

SAYS the Shanghai *Mercury*—A very successful trial trip of the *Hagan* took place on the 29th ulto. A slight accident in the steering and windlass gear detained her for an hour on the way down, but she subsequently made 14 nautical miles an hour from the Red Buoy to where she turned. There was a large party of ladies and gentlemen on board, and the steamer returned at 4 p.m.

A MILITARY Mandarin sent his sub-ordinate to the wharf says the *Mercury*, to enquire when the new Taotai would come. This man having seen the Taotai's steamer arriving, wanted to ride home on his horse to tell his master quickly, and when the Taotai's steamer fired a salute his horse was very restive, and the rider fell off and his brains fell out and he died.

THE *Higo News* learns that several changes will in all probability be made shortly in the running of the Mitsui Bishi Company's steamers. From what we learn the *Higo Maru* will take the place of the *Nigata Maru* on the Hongkong line, the *Nigata* occupying the berth between this port and Yokohama. The *Takasago Maru* will, we understand, run between Yokohama and Hakodate.

THE steamship *Glencoe* left Hankow on Sunday morning at five o'clock, and passed Woosung at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday afternoon. She anchored both nights on the way down the river. The *Asakusa* and *Carnarvonshire* went out on Monday afternoon from Woosung. The *Flenns Castle* left Woosung for Hankow yesterday. The *Sikh* and *Huntingdon* were to leave Hankow yesterday.

IN our obituary column on Saturday last, we announced the death of Mr. Rufus Rangel, one of the oldest residents of this Colony. Mr. Rangel, was the eldest son of Senator Florian Rangel of Macao—who received the honor of knighthood at the hands of Dom Joao VI. He was one of the first settlers in this Colony, and like many others in the good old times amassed a considerable fortune trading with California. After the loss of his wife and six children, who were drowned at sea, Mr. Rangel visited Europe, and ultimately married a Scotch lady, and established himself in business as a merchant in London, where he remained for nearly 30 years. His health giving way he paid a visit to the Far East, remaining for some time with his family in Macao, and eventually settled down on the banks of the Tagus, where he died at the ripe age of 74 years on April 20th.

SAYS the *N. C. Herald*—Li Hung-chang, Senior Guardian of the Emperor, Grand Secretary, Commander-in-Chief of eighteen provinces, Commissioner of Coast Defence, etc., sits in his vice-regal chair at Tientsin, the gate of the capital of China, regulates the ingress and the egress of foreign diplomats to the Court, and defines the foreign, and dictates the domestic, policy of the country. Li Hung-chang is, therefore, the absolute and despotic ruler of 400,000,000 of people. Yet such is the system of this Government, that he lives upon the mere breath of the Empress, an ignorant, capricious and immoral woman. A word from her and his power would vanish with the morning mist, and his courtiers would shrink from him as a man with the plague. He is fifty-nine years of age, six feet two inches in stature, has a cold, clear, cruel eye, and an imperious manner. He is a thorough Oriental and an intense Chinaman. This implies contempt for Western nations and hatred for all foreigners. Li Hung-chang, the Viceroy of Chihli, is the Bismarck of the East. He keeps together an incongruous Empire and an effete dynasty by the repressive force of an indomitable will. He suppresses rebellions by decapitation, and quiets the turbulent with the bamboo. Yet he is great, not because he is so much in advance of his countrymen, but because he is not so far behind as they are in an appreciation of the arts, political and physical, which govern the modern world. He at least recognizes the value of these *trades*; he buys ships of war, constructs forts, experiments in torpedoes, and drills troops with modern arms. He has learned that despite the protestations of civilization, the sword yet remains the arbiter of nations, and that China, to be respected, must be armed. But he does not know that standing in the way of his military and naval aspirations is the fact that in China there is no military spirit.

NEWCHWANG.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
26th May, 1882.

WE shall soon be shunned as an unhealthy port, if the death rate keeps up as it has been this season. Two more French sisters have been buried. Out of fifteen *sœurs de charité* who have arrived since their first establishment here, eight have died. Besides, three sisters have succumbed this year to the labour they are ever ready for it must not be forgotten that they incur, for the sick, both native and foreign, and make their compound into a hospital, if necessary. Other members of this small community have passed away, and much sickness has been prevalent.

Another Korean Minister has come from Peking on his way to his own country, where a good deal of political trouble is brewing, partly on account of a reported Russian invasion, and also because there is a screw loose with a friendly Japanese. The wiser Korea gets on a friendly footing with nations who are able to protect her, the better for her.

Nearly all the export business is being done by steamers, and it looks as if sailing vessels have seen the best of their days.—*Courier*.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

FOOCHOW.

On Monday last the Customs Launch on her downward trip to the Anchorage was run into by a fishing boat. Fortunately she was struck in her strongest part, just before the house, on the left side. Had she been struck amidships nothing could have saved her. As it was, a large hole was made in her side which will occasion some expense to repair.

Another huge junk was launched this morning amidst the din of cymbals and fire crackers. This makes the thirteenth junk launched this season, and there are seven now remaining on the various slips approaching completion. Considering that each of these vessels costs on an average three thousand dollars, this native building yard turns over a large amount of money annually.

Although rumoured that one of the murderers of the unfortunate victim to whom we alluded in our last issue had been arrested, we find, upon enquiry, that up to the present time no clue to the actors in the tragedy is obtainable. The body of the deceased, which was allowed to remain in the public thoroughfare until becoming as offensive to the nasal organs of passers by as it was to the public gaze, eventually received decent interment.

Two fires broke out almost simultaneously between eleven and half-past on Sunday morning last, the 28th instant. The one first noticed took place in a Joss House and School in a passage leading down towards the river at the back of the Club, and was soon extinguished without occasioning much damage.

The second fire occurred just beyond the long Bridge, a noted locality for such events, and was of a far more serious nature. About fifty general store dealers shops were razed to the ground within the short space of an hour, and the damage was very considerable. No lives were sacrificed in either instance.

An earthquake was experienced on Saturday last at 11.35 a.m. and prevailed for about a quarter of a minute, during which period the oscillation differed from that occurring on nearly the same date last year, by occasioning a more irregular and jerky sensation than the unpleasant swim to which we are accustomed. From the peculiarly changeable description of weather we have already experienced this Summer, prognostications as to the revolution in the seasons are being confirmed by ocular demonstration.

Thompson's odes will certainly soon require either revision, or considerable modification, unless that poet's high-toned notions are henceforth to be considered thoroughly mythical.

In perusing the statistical returns of trade at the treaty ports, we find that in comparison with the net importation of opium into the Port of Foochow during the past seven years, the same has not sufficiently increased, proportionately with the increase in the population, as to bear out the theory of the anti-opium leaguers. So far back as the year 1874, the total amount of importation of the various descriptions of opium to the port of Foochow was 1,167 piculs, whereas the amount imported last year had only increased during the seven years 1,660 piculs, which, taking into consideration the excessive population cannot be made to show a larger individual consumption. Taking the other ports collectively, we find upon examination, very similar results, in fact Newchwang, Tientsin and Kinkiang have even decreased in their demands for the drug. If those who are now agitating other countries to use their influence towards the total suppression of the few luxuries a Chinaman is afforded, were to turn their philanthropy towards ameliorating vices which ruin others as well as the actual offenders, those countries might eventually, by their rectitude, be in a position to set China a lesson in morals and perhaps frugality.—*Foochow Herald.*

GENERAL GARIBALDI.

We regret to have to chronicle the death of the Liberator of Italy, the gallant Garibaldi. It is only a week or two since we heard of the great reception accorded to the veteran soldier when he visited Rome, and noted his return to his island home. General Garibaldi was undoubtedly one of the most prominent men of the century, and he will live for all time as the founder of Italy's liberty. The following sketch of his life is taken from "Men of the Times."

Garibaldi, Giuseppe, was born at Nice, of poor parents, July 22nd, 1807. Being fond of the sea, he made voyages, when very young, to Odessa and to Rome. Having, in 1832, been implicated with Mazzini in a conspiracy against Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, he was compelled to quit his country, was again in trouble in 1834, and was condemned to death in his absence for a similar attempt. He escaped to France, and landed at Marseilles, where he offered his services to the Bey of Tunis; but the life was not stirring enough for him, and in 1836 he fought for the republic of Rio Grande, then at war with Brazil. He commanded a vessel of thirty tons, with sixteen men, and having been taken prisoner at Gualeguay, on trying to escape, was cruelly treated. After being set at liberty, he again fought for Rio Grande, and, attended by his wife Anita, passed through a variety of stirring adventures. He commanded an Italian legion of 800 men against the Dictator Rosas, and fought the battle of Salto San Antonio. In 1847, on hearing of the elevation of Pius IX. to the Papacy, he offered his services, transferred in 1848 to the provisional government of Rome, Charles Albert declining them. Received with great enthusiasm at Rome he was in the thick of the struggle which ensued when the French troops attacked that city. On the entry of the French, Garibaldi fled, the French and Austrians pursuing him. During the terrible time which followed, his wife sank from exhaustion and grief. Garibaldi became a manufacturer of soap and candles on Staten Island, went to Valparaiso, and returned to the United States. In 1854, on visiting the Tyne, he was presented by the people of Newcastle with a sword. Afterwards he settled in the desolate island of Capri, where he commenced farming with great success. On offering his services to the Sardinian generals, he was much opposed, but was allowed to organize a body of volunteers, called Alpine Chasseurs, consisting of 17,000 men, and with this force he engaged at Varese, Cambrino, Coma, Brescia, Magenta, Montebello, Solferino, &c. He landed at Marsala in May, 1860, took Palermo, marched on to the mainland, and the struggle was carried from Reggio to Pizzo, to San Giovanni, Milazzo, and finally to Naples, which King Francis II. abandoned. On his march to Gaeta he met Victor Emanuel, and saluted him "King of Italy." Capua and Gaeta afterwards capitulated. He did not get on well with the Sardinian lieutenants of the king, and, as poor in purse as he was when he set out, without any honours or titles, he went on board a vessel, and returned to his home in Capri. The cession of his native city Nice to France caused him deep sorrow. His insular retirement was not, however, of long duration; and, published at Palermo, July 26th, 1862, a royal edict addressed to the Hungarians, inciting them to revolt, possibly with the hope that such a movement would divert a large body of the Austrian troops from Venice. But the effect of this proclamation was neutralized by a public letter from Gen. Klapka, addressed to Garibaldi, in which he demonstrated that any rising of the Hungarian people at that juncture would be ruinous to their cause. Garibaldi, who was not to be easily thwarted, joined a body of volunteers at Pienza, a forest district, about twenty miles from Palermo, August 1st. Gen. Cialdini was sent by the government at Turin to check this hasty and ill-advised movement; but before he arrived Garibaldi and his followers had crossed in two French steamers from Catania to Melita, a small port on the Calabrian coast. They were followed by a strong body of the royal troops under Col. Pallavicino, and were attacked on the mountain plateau of Aspromonte, when they surrendered. Garibaldi himself being severely wounded by a rifle-bullet in the ankle. He was conveyed to Spezia, where the bullet was extracted, and he was attended by Mr. R. Partridge, an English surgeon sent out specially for the purpose, and by the most distinguished Italian practitioners. On account of his services in the cause of Italian independence in 1860, he was pardoned, and he returned to Capri. In the spring of 1864 Garibaldi visited England. An immense concourse of people assembled on his arrival in London, where he was entertained by some leading members of the aristocracy, and was honoured with a banquet by the Lord Mayor and the city of London. In the midst of these ovations, he suddenly announced his intention of returning to Italy, thereby putting an end to his engagements to visit several provincial towns. The cause of this resolution on his part was the subject of much controversy at the time. Having paid a visit to some friends in the west of England, Garibaldi embarked in the Duke of Sutherland's yacht (the Duke and Duchess accompanying him), and reached Capri in safety. During the campaign of 1866, Garibaldi again took the field, was engaged in operations in the Tyrol, sustained a severe repulse from the Austrians, July 22nd, and retired upon the Sora. This reverse he received July 23rd, and was preparing to advance, when the war was brought to a close, and Garibaldi retired to Capri. The year 1867 was a still more disastrous one for Garibaldi. In spite of the reserve maintained by the Italian Government, he determined to complete, if possible, the unification of Italy. Accordingly he revived the agitation on the Roman question, and openly organised an invasion of the States of the Church. The Government resolved to suppress this movement, and accordingly its leader was arrested at Asinara, by order of the Minister Rattazzi, on September 24th. Garibaldi was taken in the first instance to Alessandria, but was afterwards permitted to return home to Capri, in the neighbourhood of which island a man-of-war was stationed in order to prevent the escape of the revolutionary chief. This vigilance was, however, unavailing, as Garibaldi escaped on the 14th of Oct., and proceeded to Florence, harangued the populace and started on the 22nd to join the insurgent bands on the Roman frontier. At the head of four battalions of volunteers he defeated the Pontifical troops at Monte Rotondo (Oct. 26th); but on the 4th of Nov. the Garibaldians again encountered, at Mentana, the Pontifical troops, who had been reinforced by a portion of the French expeditionary corps, and suffered a speedy and crushing defeat, thanks mainly, according to the official report of General de Failly, to the superiority of the Chassepot rifle, which "did wonders" on this memorable occasion. Garibaldi was arrested at Foggia on his journey to Capri, and carried to the fortress of V. Vignano, near Spezia. The General protested against this act, and claimed the protection due to an Italian Deputy and an American citizen. He was set at liberty on the 26th and retired to his island home, which he again left on hearing of the downfall of the French Empire and the establishment of the Republic, when, hastening to France, he placed his sword at the disposal of the Government of the National Defence. He landed at Marseilles Oct. 7th, 1870, arrived at Tours, the seat of the Government delegation, two days later, and on the 16th was nominated to the command of the irregular forces in the Vosges. Great expectations were formed in some quarters of the Garibaldians, troops; but they rendered little or no service in the field, while their conduct towards the clergy and the inmates of conventual establishments excited a feeling of disgust in the minds of all the respectable people in the country. In Feb. 1871, Garibaldi was returned a Deputy to the National Assembly for Paris and several of the departments but at the preliminary sifting of that body at Bordeaux, on the 12th, the General, having the Republic but hating the priesthood, ungraciously gave up his resignation. He also resigned the command of the army of the Vosges, and soon afterwards took his departure for Capri. In the year 1874 the fact was made public that Garibaldi was in precarious circumstances, whereupon offers of pecuniary assistance were made to him by several of his admirers in England, Scotland, and the United States. Some of these offers he accepted, but he declined, in not very respectful language to accept a national gift which was voted to him in the Chamber of Deputies by 207 votes against 25 (Dec. 19th). Being elected a member of the Italian Parliament, he emerged from his island retreat, and proceeded to Rome, where he took his seat amid much popular enthusiasm, Jan. 25th, 1875. Since then he has been engaged in promoting a project for the deviation of the Tiber, and for the improvement of the Roman Campagna. In April, 1876, he wrote a letter to Signor Depretis announcing his acceptance of the donation of 100,000 lire, presented to him by the nation and the king.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.
THE Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"
Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-DAY, the 5th instant, at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1882. [401]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"HELIOS,"
Captain A. Teregi, will be despatched TO-DAY, the 4th June, at FOUR P.M., instead of as previously notified.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1882. [393]

FOR HOIHOW AND PAKHOI.
THE Steamship

"PING-ON,"
Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at DAWN.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1882. [405]

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE At Spanish Steamer

"FILIPINA,"
Captain Beltrán, will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at FIVE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1882. [406]

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA FOCHOW.
(Taking Cargo at through rates for all AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND PORTS, TASMANIA, FIJI, and NEW CALEDONIA.)

THE Steamship
"GANGES,"
Captain Blaik, will receive immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEYENS & Co.
Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [412]

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE, MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony weighing 7.17 in exchange for BILLS drawn ON DEMAND on the Government of India, Calcutta, will be received by the STAFF PAYMASTER until 12 NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant.

The Tenders to state the total amount required (in Rupees) and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for sums below Rs. 10,000.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, in sealed covers, addressed to the "Staff Paymaster" and endorsed "Tenders for Government Bills."

The right to accept or reject any or all the Tenders is reserved.

A. S. MURRAY, Major, Staff Paymaster.
Treasury Office, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 5th June, 1882. [397]

HONGKONG HUMANE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above SOCIETY will be held in the CHAMBER of COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL, on MONDAY, 12th June at 5.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, a Statement of Accounts, and to elect Officers for the ensuing years.

Members and others taking an interest in the Society are invited to attend.

By Order,
T. R. FISHER, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1882. [411]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BONHAM STRAND.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of June, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the Premises,
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the LAND OFFICE as the REMAINING PORTION of Section B of MARINE LOT No. 6, with the SIX HOUSES erected thereon Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 16, Bonham Strand.

The above Houses will be sold separately. For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
BREKE'ON & WOTTON, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to
J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1882. [408]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN ENIDCOTT'S LANE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,
THE 19 SHOPS in Enidcote's Lane, Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, and 41; Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 53A.

Monthly Rental \$365.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1882. [409]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of June, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the Premises,
By Order of the MORTGAGEE
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Section B of MARINE LOT No. 16A.

And
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Sub-section No. 1, of Section A of MARINE LOT No. 16, together with the Newly Built HOUSE erected thereon known as No. 32, Bonham Strand, facing Hillier Street and Mercer Street.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to
J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1882. [410]

CHIEF NAME.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, WATCH MAKER

AND ENGRAVER.
WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS;
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.
No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

LING SHING.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE

Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.
Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

Intimations.

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Vequeros, Regalías, Londres, Nuevo Habanos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCO of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Chaste Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.; Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA.
No. 51, B., QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG, 1st May, 1882. [297]

WING TY LOONG.

HAS FOR SALE.

PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200lbs. in Barrel. Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup and Bonilli, American Hams, Bacon, Codfish, Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Sausages, Salmon Bellies, Mackerel, Sheep's Tongues, Choice Tripe, Caviar, Chan Chow, Lobsters, Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of Olmen's stores at moderate prices.

No. 39, HING LOONG STREET, HONGKONG, 1st May, 1882. [299]

S Z H I N G.

TAILOR.

DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER.
Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.
MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS, FOR SALE.

No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

N A M S I N G.

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

GENTS' Shirts, Scarves, Braces, Socks, Hats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Clothes cut in the most approved West End Style, a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Prices.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS. Just received.
74, A., QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1882. [240]

A H O Y.

Hoy Lee.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentleman's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of Own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Speciality, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.

No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG, 16th May, 1882. [347]

SAM HING, (STULTZ).

MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentleman's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Mattings. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Goggles and Chinches for Dresses in all the newest patterns.

No. 49, and 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG, 1st May, 1882. [302]

Y E U - Q U A.

SHIP, PORTRAIT AND MINIATURE PAINTER.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS. LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS. All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.

IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
No. 52, C., QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UNSTABLE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

SUN SHING.

DEALER IN SILKS.

CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Cuffs, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high class Curios. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraver on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.

No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

TOK KE E.

COAL MERCHANT,

18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [214]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY.

31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON.

SHANKS, REVELL & Co., PROPRIETORS.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDERS.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hard Metal, patented April 9th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST.
ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [38]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK, AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.

The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET Published Daily at 10.30 a.m., and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

FIRST APPEARANCE

OF THE BANDMANN COMBINATION, NUMBERING 12 ARTISTS.

FOR POSITIVELY TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

TO-MORROW EVENING, THE 6TH JUNE, HAMLET.

WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH JUNE, MERCHANT OF VENICE.

DEPENDANT ON ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL FROM SHANGHAI.

Tickets and Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle \$3.00.
Stalls \$2.00.
Pit \$1.00.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1882. [392]

NOTICE.

COLONEL IRE AUSTIN'S NEW AMERICAN RIFLE RANGE, NOW OPEN AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

A SPECIAL SHOT CUP will be offered for competition, open to all Amateur Marksmen. The subscription list is now open and will close on June 6th when competitors can make their own arrangements as to conditions of firing.

WIMBLEDON TARGETS AND RULES WILL GOVERN THE SHOOTING. ANY POSITION ALLOWED.

Entrance Fee \$2.00 Shots and Targets included.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPORTING RIFLES!!!

POPULAR PRICES. FOUR SHOTS FOR 25 CENTS.

GALLERY open daily from 4 to 12 P.M. Hongkong, 29th April, 1882. [145]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS \$22 per Case.
PINTS \$23 per Case.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

FOR SALE.

W. A. ROSS & Co.'s BELFAST GINGER ALE in Cases of 10 doz. do. in Cases of 5 " "

LEMONADE in Cases of 5 " " SASSAPARILLA in Cases of 5 " "

LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE in Cases of 5 " "

LIME JUICE CORDIAL in Cases of 5 " "

LIME JUICE in Cases of 5 " "

RASPBERRY VINEGAR in Cases of 5 " "

ORANGE BITTERS 1 " "

L. ROSE & Co.'s LONDON CELEBRATED LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, 9th May, 1882. [324]

FOR SALE.

GENUINE PORT WINE. M. DE SOUZA GUEDES' WELL KNOWN BRANDS, BLACK LABEL, with 3 Grapes, per Case of 1 Dozen Quarts \$18

Post Office.

[illegible]